♀ adult. Wie das ♂, aber die perlmutterglänzenden Basalflecken des Thorax fehlen, so dass der Thorax vorn ganz schwarz ist. Der Hinterrand des Prothorax erscheint fast rechteckig. In der Mitte zeigt er einen kleinen halbkreisförmigen Lappen, an den Enden jederseits einen fast geraden (sehr schwach nach vorn gebogenen) aufrechten Dorn, von dessen Basis ein fast ebensolanges Gebilde gleicher Art abzweigt, sodass das Ganze, von der Seite gesehen, fast den Anblick eines Geweihes mit je 2 Enden gewährt.

Abdomen fast ganz schwarz, nur die Seiten von Sgm. 1 blassgelb, die gelben Ringe des ♂ braungelb angedeutet.

Dieses ♀ ist von dem von mir in den „Entom. Nachrichten" (1896. N. 21) als *Cac. flavipennis* ♀ beschriebenen, von Süd-Celebes stammenden Tiere fast nicht zu unterscheiden, doch ist bei der letztgenannten Art an der geweihförmigen Gabel der Hinterecken des Prothorax das hintere Ende der Gabel kürzer als das vordere, nach aussen fast wagrecht abgebogen, während es bei *C. eburnea* ♀ senkrecht steht und länger ist. Auch erscheint der gelbe Stirnbalken weniger gebogen und fast gerade. Es lässt sich selbstverständlich an dem einzigen celebensischen Stück nicht feststellen, ob diese unterscheidenden Merkmale konstant oder variabel sind, ob also diese Form zu *flavipennis* ♂ zu rechnen ist oder zu *eburnea*. Ich glaube das erstere annehmen zu dürfen, da es sich hier zweifellos um Rassen handelt, die sich sehr nahe stehen, dasselbe Geäder besitzen wie die *C. moluccensis*, die Type der Gruppe, aber in Bezug auf die abweichende Färbung der ♂♂, wie mir scheint, völlig konstant sind.

Vaterland: Key-Inseln südlich Neuguinea (Dr. O. Staudinger und A. Bang-Haas).

Zwei Pärchen in meiner Sammlung, weitere Exemplare in den Sammlungen des Hrn. Baron Ed. de Selys Longchamps-Liège und des Hrn. R. Martin-Leblanc.

Studia hemipterologica

auctore Gustavo Breddin, Halensi.

I.

1. „*Sphaerocoris ? unicolor*" Dallas.

Insectum hemipterum e regione Congo fluvii reportatum et sub illo nomine in opere suo „List of Hemiptera" I p. 7 descriptum generi *Sphaerocori* adnumerare Dallas aliquantum dubitavit. Postea tamen speciem illam hemipterologicis minus cognitam fuisse apparet ex eo, quod etiam Lethierry et Severin in suo „Catalogue des Hémiptères" I p. 17, interpunctione interrogativa „?", quam caute apposuit Dallas, oppressa, eam generi *Sphaerocori* attribuerunt. At in duobus speciminibus, quae possideo, examinandis, omnino cum descriptione, quam dedit Dallas, congruentibus, invenio illam speciem esse generis novi atque a *Sphaerocori* distinctissimi:

Asolenidium nov. gen.

Corpus late ovale, supra mediocriter convexum, antrorsum, fere ut in Solenostethio, sat paulatim declive, subtus transversaliter convexiusculum. Caput sat magnum, fere aeque longum ac sine oculis latum, sat profunde in pronotum immersum, ante oculos maiusculos sat profunde sinuatum, ante sinus rotundato-subacuminatum. Rostri articulus secundus tertio haud longior; antennarum articulus tertius secundo fere aequilongus. Pronoti indistincte sexangularis parte postica supra basin scutelli (i. e. intra angulos basales scutelli) leviter producta — fere ut in Solenostethio — et inter angulos posticos rotundatos atque deletos late sinuata. Margines antero-laterales usque ad angulos humerales rectilinei atque integri. Scutello non convexiore quam in Solenostethio, postice sat late rotundato. Coxae sat distantes. Mesostethii parte postica et metastethio duabus carinis humilibus medianis instructis — mesostethii postice convergentibus, metastethii medio leviter curvatis — inter carinulas sulcatis. Segmento secundo ventris medio leviter longitrorsum impresso. Segmento abdominis sexto profunde immerso, antrorsum abdominis medium superante. Sulco ostiolorum mediocri, articulo basali antennarum aequali vel paullo longiore, antrorsum curvato. Area evaporativa, ut in Steganocero, ruga subtili circumscripta, extus oblique truncata et extus postice angulum apertum formante.

Genus, primo intuitu *Solenostethio* haud dissimile sed brevius et postice latius rotundatum, medium tenet inter

genera *Solenostethium* et *Steganocerum* atque *Sphaerocorim*, vel inter divisiones Ståli Elvisuraria et Sphaerocoraria. Differt a *Solenostethio* laminibus altis pectoris sulcoque abdominis deficientibus capiteque breviore, a *Steganocero*, *Hyperonco* et *Sphaerocori* longitudine sulci ostiolorum aliisque notis, a *Sphaerocori* etiam pronoti margine antero-laterali integro, eiusdem parte postica supra scutelli basin, quamquam leviter, producta, antennarum articulo tertio rostrique secundo brevioribus, area evaporativa rugula bene circumscripta et ceteris.

Asolenidium unicolor Dallas.

Dallas, List of Hemiptera I. p. 7.

Descriptioni Dallasi adde:

Tyli dimidio antico cum adiacente parte jugorum subito perpendiculariter declivi, a latere igitur visum caput antrorsum subtruncatum. Rostri articulo primo basin capitis haud superante, articulis secundo, tertio, quarto subaequilongis vel tertio reliquis singulis paullo longiore; articulo secundo lateraliter compresso, a latere viso valido. Antennarum articulis tribus basalibus fere aequilongis, secundo tertio paullulo tantum breviore; articulo quarto secundo et tertio simul sumptis aequilongo vel sublongiore; articulo quinto quarto vix breviore.

Venter nonnumquam dilutius brunnescens, anum versus et circa stigmata vix obscurior. Pectus medium, longitrorsum sulcatum, laete luteum. Articulus secundus antennarum subtus vel extus linea pallide-brunnea signatus.

Segmentum anale maris, genitalia omnino celans, subperpendiculariter acclivum, tum subito retrorsum horizontaliter foliaceo-dilatatum, margine postico sat late rotundato.

2 ♂♂ ex Angola reportata (Coll. mea).

2. *Oncopeltus bucanus* Karsch.

Entom. Nachr. ed. Karsch Jahrg. XVIII (1892) Nr. 9. p. 132.

Species differt ab omnibus, quas quidem viderim, congenericis articulis secundo et tertio antennarum deorsum compressiusculis, supra et subtus profunde ac distinctissime sulcatis; pronoto pone sulculos transversales distinctissime longitrorsum convexo, postice depresso, margine postico inter angulos posticos, late triangulariter productos, profunde sinuato.

Alae speciminum omnium fuscescentes, costa exteriore rubra.

Cum exemplaribus, a Dom. Karsch, professore, descriptis, rufescenti-nigris atque subunicoloribus, inveniuntur alia coloris pulcherrimi ac cum congenericorum magis congruentis:

Varietas

Corpore cum pedibus sordidissime vinaceo-rubro vel rufescenti-nigro. Capitis maculis quibusdam (nonnumquam obsoletioribus), pronoti parte pone sulculos transversales sita cum margine humerali prostethii, scutello, clavo coriique tertia parte antica, intus secundum suturam clavi ramum ad angulum interiorem corii emittente, saturate cermesinis. Antennis, rostro et membrana, interdum quoque tibiis tarsisque, nigris; membrana ante medium fasciola alba, decurtata, angustissima notata. Marginibus angustis antero-lateralibus pronoti, postice magis minusve decurtatis, margineque imo interiore et exteriore hemelytrorum fuscescentibus.

Kamerun (Coll. mea).

Specimina huius varietatis mea tria generis sunt feminini; unicum, quod possideo, specimen typice coloratum (i. e. subunicolor) est, ut exemplar typicum, masculinum. An species dimorphe colorata?

3. *Pantoleistes rex* n. sp.

Caput pronoto aequilongum vel vix aequilongum; parte postoculari parte anteoculari distincte longiore. Antennarum articulus basalis capite sat longior, articulus secundus tertiae parti articuli primi subaequilongus. Postpronotum sat fortiter convexum, postice truncatum, marginibus postero-lateralibus reflexis, leviter sinuatis, angulis posticis quam in P. principe distinctioribus. Connexivo maximo, a basi usque sat aequaliter rotundato-dilatato, haud vel vix lobato, circa basin segmenti quarti latissimo (a basi abdominis usque ad segmentum quartum margine subrectilineo, deinde paullatim rotundato-angustato, versus medium etiam sexti segmenti valde lato, prope apicem eiusdem segmenti subito angustato, vel potius suboblique truncato; segmentis omnibus medio crispato-convexis. Mesostethii medii impressione antica cordiformi profunda et maiore quam in P. principe. Tibiae omnes leviter curvatae. Postpronoto glabro, antice rugulis duabus appropinquatis, parallelis, postice mox evanescentibus, instructo.

Corpus nigrum, nitidulum; antennis, rostro, postpronoto, corii parte maiore apicali (apice ipso longe producto excepto), femorum apicibus, tibiis tarsisque flavescentibus. Antennarum fulcro basali, apice ipso articuli primi cum

basi secundi, apice secundi cum basi tertii, tarsorum articuli tertii apice fuscis, rostri apice fuscescente. Membrana, abdomen paullo superante, leviter fumigata; macula magna, circa basin areae interioris incipiente, tum arcu lato nervum periphericum cellularum fere sequente et usque ad apicem productum corii continuata, fusca, margines interiorem et apicalem liberos relinquente.

A *P. principe*, quem solum possideo, valde differt non solum coloribus sed etiam statura paullo robustiore, ante- et praesertim postpronoto multo magis convexo, abdomine valde et subaequaliter — fere ut in genere *Eulyc* — rotundato-dilatato.

Long. 31, cum memb. $32^1/_2$ mm.

1 ♀. Kamerun (Coll. mea).

Litteratur.

Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for the year 1897. Part I. (9. April 1897.) Inhalt:

Marshall, Th. A., A Monograph of the British Braconidae. Part VII. (with plate 1.) Pg. 1. — Walsingham, Lord, Western Equatorial African Micro-Lepidoptera (with plate 2, 3). Pg. 33. — Meyrick, E., On Lepidoptera from the Malay Archipelago. Pg. 69. — Newstead, R, New Coccidae collected in Algeria by the Rev. Alfred E. Eaton (with plate 4). Pg. 93. — Butler, A. G., Seasonal Dimorphism in African Butterflies. Pg. 105. — Proceedings. Pg. 1—12.

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Latter, O. H., The Prothoracic Gland of Dicranura vinula, and other notes (with plate 5). Pg. 113. — Hampson, G. F., On the classification of two subfamilies of Moths of the family Pyralidae: the Hydrocampinae and Scoparianae. Pg. 127. — Godman, F. du Cane, and Salvin, O., Descriptions of new species of Central and South American Rhopalocera. Pg. 241—48. — Proceedings. Pg. 13—36.

Das neueste Heft (vol. XIV, part 4) der „Transactions of the Zoological Society of London“ enthält eine ausgedehnte Arbeit von H. J. Elwes und J. Edwards: „A Revision of the Oriental Hesperiidae“, 224 Seiten mit 10 Tafeln, wovon 4 colorirt. Sie basirt hauptsächlich auf

Elwes' Sammlung, welche eine viel grössere Anzahl von Species als das Britische Museum enthält, worauf Watson seine Classification (1893) begründete. 4 Tafeln enthalten vorzügliche Abbildungen (in Farbendruck) von 100 Species, 6 weitere Tafeln bieten ca. 120 Darstellungen der Genitalien.

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Gorham, H. S., Descriptions of new Species of Coleoptera of the Family Endomychidae from the Eastern Hemisphere. (With plate 32.) Pg. 456—464. — Jacoby, M., Further Contributions to the knowledge of the Phytophagous Coleoptera of Africa, including Madagascar. Part II. (With plate 34.) Pg. 527—577. Hampson, G. F., On the Classification of the Thyrididae, a Family of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae. (With 26 figures.) Pg. 603 —633. — Hampson, G. F., On the Classification of the Chrysauginae, a Subfamily of Moths of the Family Pyralidae. (With 74 figures.) Pg. 633—692. — Butler, A. G., On a Collection of Lepidoptera obtained in the Arusa Galla Country in 1894 by F. Gillett. Pg. 692—695. - Sharpe, Emily Mary, A List of the Lepidopterous Insects collected on the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of Suakim. Pg. 775—777.

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Inhalt:

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Druck von Otto Dornblüth in Bernburg.